# COLLECTION EVALUATION OF KARNATAKA STATE AKKAMAHADEVI WOMENS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, VIJAYAPURA A STUDY

**A synopsis Submitted for the registration of title for the**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS


| SL. No | Title | Page No. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Need for the Study | |
| 2. | Review of Literature | |
| 3. | Statement of the Problem | |
| 4. | Objectives | |
| 5. | Hypothesis | |
| 6. | Research Methodology | |
| 7. | Scope and Limitations | |
| 8. | Study Population | |
| 9. | Significance of the study | |
| 10. | Work flow | |
| 11. | Chapterization. | |
| 12. | References. | |

# "COLLECTION EVALUATION OF KARNATAKA STATE AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, VIJAYAPURA :A STUDY"

## 1. NEED FOR THE STUDY

The University plays a pivot role in the process of higher education and the library is the heart of the university. University library occupies the central and primary place in teaching, research, transmission of learning and creation of new knowledge, As such, it has to provide facilities not only for teaching and research but also for education, course work and the study of related fields, at the same time it has to keep abreast of the dynamic growth of knowledge andinnovations and improvement in the system of education

The library collection has to meet diverse and growing needs of the educational programs at the graduate, post graduate and research levels. This involves acquisition of primary and secondary sources, reference and bibliographical materials, basic periodicals as well as other supporting material, literature in areas of general education etc. It means that the university library has to undertake responsibility of collecting and supplying right information to the right reader at the right time as well as to organize and give access to information. For this purpose university library has to develop Comprehensive collection.

Collection evaluation is a continuing, formal process for systematically analyzing and describing the condition of a library's collection and to indicate areas of strength and weakness as the case may be. While the areas of weakness identified would need improvement, the strong areas would require consolidation. Evaluations are conducted to provide several kinds of important information to libraries and their parent institutions. They help clarify the library's goals in the context of its mission and budget, supply data used to set funding priorities, and build a base for long-range planning and administration. Collection evaluation provides library administrators with a management tool for adapting the collection, an internal analysis tool for planning, a tool to respond systematically to budget changes, and a communication tool and data for resource sharing with other libraries. Library staff can also benefit by having a better understanding of the collection, a basis for more selection collection development, improved communication with similar libraries, and enhanced professional skills in collection development. For libraries involved in resource sharing, collection evaluation is essential in determining how each library fits into the system and what should be expected for each library's further growth in the context of the cooperative relationship.

"Evaluate" is an English word coming from the French term evaluates' to determine the value of something. In case of collection evaluation, the term has to do with measuring or assessing the quality of a collection, assessing the utility or benefit of library collection to library patrons to cater their needs and work for institutional programs.

Evaluation of collection is most often considered as a function of collection development and should be related to the planning, selection and pruning of collection. The benefits of well-planned programs of collection evaluation are many.

Mosher (1984) states the following benefits of collectionEvaluation.

1) A more accurate understanding of the scope, depth and utility of collections.
2) A guide and basis for collection planning.
3) A way to measure the effectiveness of a collection development policy.
4) A method to ascertain collection adequacy or quality.
5) A means to rectify inadequacies in and improve library holdings.

A Collection must be evaluated to see if the collection supports the curriculum, user needs and curriculum changes-and to determine which other service might need to be provided hence, an effort will be made in this study to evaluate collections of Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University Vijayapura.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Gavigan (2014)** made a study on Circulation and Collection Analysis in Six Middle School Libraries on Graphic Novel Collection. This multiple case study examined the circulation data and collection characteristics of graphic novel collections in six middle schools in two states in the United States (U.S). Middle schools in the U.S. traditionally include grades 6 to 8, ages 11 – 14. Quantitative results revealed that graphic novel circulation represents a larger proportion of total circulation for the libraries.

**Sharma et.al. (2008)** conducted an evaluative study on collection management of engineering college libraries of Orissa and found that the user behaviour pertaining to faculty, research scholars and students and their perceptions of the adequacy of library resources and services of the libraries seem to indicate that the resources and services of their libraries are inadequate to fulfil their needs. To supplement the teaching program effectively, the libraries should be functional and ideal.

**Adams and Noel (2008)** studied the circulation statistics of Indiana University's Swain Hall Library. The study used average number of checkouts and percentage of items that circulated as its key statistics. It was found that the evaluation of recent acquisitions can provide quantitative feedback for improving future collection development. Circulation statistics among the 2003 acquisitions indicate that math books are receiving the most use. The astronomy collection lagged behind all other subjects in the percentage of items used and the average number of checkouts.

**Singh , Abbas And Manx.**An evaluative study of services provided by Delhi Unversity library system.ftl.1lQ,di.a Library conference of Libray §<iQiSOMllSQ Services

fn India! Assessment and Effeeffiyeness! 34th Calcutta, •1988. 1989. ILA; New Delhi. 24-40. **Rokade and Rajyalakshmi (2007)** evaluated the collection development and infrastructure of the Agricultural University Libraries in Maharashtra. They concluded that the development of infrastructure in all the agricultural university libraries in Maharashtra was satisfactory and the libraries have been provided with computers and modern equipments for the dissemination of information to the students and scientists of the university

**Lamb and Johnson (2004)** agree that collection evaluation can centre on either the collection itself or on the user. They also indentified three methods of collection evaluation to include: collection mapping, circulation statistics and patron survey. **Yusuf and Iwa (2010)** noted that "the library should be the nerve or hub around which scholarship revolves, which both staff and students resort to for academic nourishment". Emphasizing on the need to maintain a quality library collection, **Adekaye, (2005**) noted that a deficient library collection can have adverse effect on the institution served

**Dinkins (2003) assessed** the current collection development practices at Stetson University with respect to the circulation of books purchased in support of Selected departmental curricula. The study revealed that The circulation percentage of books selected by the librarian was higher than that of the circulation percentage of books selected by the departmental faculty. **Clayton, and Gorman. (2001)** considers that accountability is an important reason for collection evaluation and that the perception of a library's performance is more important than the reality. Seven "essential steps" in implementing a collection evaluation are discussed: setting the objectives, reviewing earlier research, determining methodology and data to be collected, selecting a population sample, conducting a pilot study, data analysis, and facilitating replication. They state that user-centered approaches "are increasingly the methods of choice." They discuss in detail the pros and cons of use and user studies, document delivery tests, shelf availability tests, circulation studies, in-house use studies, and qualitative measures of user opinion. This chapter uses collection centered methods, verification studies (checklist method) and citation analysis. They conclude that the evaluation should focus on five "elements": size, utilization, access, age, and condition.

**Anuradha and Walters** (2001) made an attempt to develop a tool for effective selection of journal for the JRD Tata Memorial Library (JRDL) of the Indian Institute of Science. The study evaluated the tools available for Journal Collection Development based on Impact Factor and Table of Contents Service. They found that Impact Factor or Email delivery Table of Contents (ETOC) gives a fair idea of what are the most relevant and most used or popular journals among the user community. It gives a fair idea of what are the most relevant and most used or popular journals among the user community. But this cannot be considered as the most accurate measure while deciding as to which are the most important journals in the library.

**Dillon,, McGregor, , and Henri James (2001 and 2003)** emphasizes that collection analysis should be "planned, systematic, and continuous" instead of a "series of isolated, random events." Numerous reasons why collection evaluation is important for school library

collection management (e.g., assessing how the collection is supporting the school's educational goals) are listed. A bullet outline approach is used to list advantages and disadvantages of checking lists, direct examination/expert opinion, compiling statistics, standards, circulation studies, citation analysis, in-house use studies, and user surveys, all of which have "varying degrees of relevance" for school libraries. The author suggests that David V.Loertscher's collection mapping may be "the queen of methodologies" in a school library context. He then disapproves such frequent criticisms of collection mapping as its time-consuming nature and focus on ownership at the expense of access. The author stresses that collection mapping should be 21 preceded by curriculum mapping, which is the use of content analysis to systematically describe what is actually being taught. This entry has universal application to school library collection evaluation.

The extensive literature survey enabled the researcher in finding the research gaps. The review of literature revealed that, there is no studies are conducted in recent Universities of Karnataka; there is a necessity to evaluate the collections. The framework for the study, Questionnaire construction, research design, and data analysis has been also understood through the various research works.

## 3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

"Collection Evaluation of the Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University Library, Vijayapur: A study"

## 4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

The objectives of the study are:

1. To evaluate the collection quantitatively.
2. To evaluate the collection qualitatively
3. To ascertain the use of collection
4. To know users needs and their satisfaction levels about the collection.
5. To know the problems faced in using library collections.
6. To identify the strength and weakness of the existing collection.
7. Subjects covered

## 5. HYPOTHESIS

1 Existing collection has no bearing on the curriculum prescribed

2 Existing collection has no bearing on user needs
3 Existing collection has no bearing on the universe of subjects as proposed in DDC.

## 6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University earlier known as Karnataka State women's university started in 2003 at Vijayapura by the recommendation of Nanjundappa Committee report. It is the only women's university in Karnataka state dedicated exclusively for the women's education. The university offers various UG programs leading to bachelor's degree in Arts, Commerce, Education, Business administration, computer application, Fashion technology, Home science, Physical education, Science & Social work. It also offers 32 P G Courses, P G Diploma & Certificate Courses in the facilities of commerce, Arts, Management, Social Science, and Science& Technology & Education. It also offers PhD Programs in some of the departments.

KSAWU Vijayapura Library is a rich collection of latest documents & journals. It has a well-balanced collection as per the requirement of the users of the library. It has also had a good number of E Resources. The library is committed to the empowerment of women by providing quality of resources. The library is committed to creating a congenial physical &virtual environment for study teaching/learning. The library has more than one lakh collection of print documents & also has been subscribing more than 1000 journals print as well as Electronic version. It is also subscribing more than 10 data basis in deferent disciplines, recently the library has purchased 50 Lakh worth of E resources as well as 40 lakh of the worth of classical books under RUSA grant during the academic year 2017-18No doubt that the collection of Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University library is growing day by day, however, only a growth of collection in size or quantity does not mean that library is rich in collection; it has _ to be judged with a view of maximum utilization of its collection and services rendered. In such a situation it was felt that a comprehensive and detailed study on collection evaluation is required to understand the quality and depth of collection. In order to serve the users in the region better, the attention has been focused hereto evaluate collection deeply.

Descriptive survey research design was used in this study which was carried out in the university library..

For the present study following methods of evaluation are used.

1) Checking Collection against Books referred in the Syllabus.
2) Checking Collection against Components of Curriculum.
3) Use and User Studies
4) Collection Mapping
5) Using D.D.C 23rd editon to evaluate the collection

Evaluation of collection through use and user studies leads more objecting understanding of the scope and depth of collection. By this investigation find it easy to examine this data for a part of or the total collection by, user group, data of this kind can be used to identify little used, portions oh the collection that can be retired or weed out from storage area, use pattern of selected subject areas and to identify user population

Data Collection and Treatment The statistical figures were collected from the accession registers, invoice registers, questionnaire etc. These were tabulated in excel, analyzed and conclusions drawn later. Method of Data Collection. Questionnaire, data was collected in a structures manner .Collected data has been analysed and presented in tabular as well as graphical forms.

## 7. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The study is confined to evaluation of collections in Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University Vijayapura Library only. There were a number of limitations in the methodology used. In many cases it was not possible to get exact and accurate data as library did not maintain full records and statistics hence researcher compelled to drop out some points as In House use, Inter Library.

## 8. STUDY POPULATION

The population of the study consisted of books available in the library in the university , The total population of the study was 94568 volumes (85549 books) Simple random sampling technique was used to study . Checklist was the instrument used for data collection**.** In this study only unique title is selected

| **Library collections** | No. Of. Collections |
|---|---|
| Total No. of Volumes | 133208 |
| Total No. of Books (General Books) | 86234 |

## 9. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The term "collection" refers to much more than just the books on the shelf of the library. It includes all aspects of educational materials. A collection might include books, periodicals, e-books, CDs, DVDs, videos, software, and access to databases, among many other types of resources. The librarian should be viewed as a leader in the university and should develop relationships with teachers to gain their trust and support. These relationships allow access to specific information related to what is taught in the library. Curriculum is typically determined by local standards, but more may actually be taught than is included in the standards. A librarian needs to be aware of the specifics that are taught, not just the official curriculum. An analysis of the curriculum compared to the collection map would allow the librarian to further develop a collection that meets the needs of the population. An up-to-date library collection to best serve students is more important than ever. The library is not an archival collection.

## 10. WORK FLOW

| Term | Proposed work |
|---|---|
| **1st progress report** | Course work, Preparation of the proposal |
| **2nd progress report** | Building questionnaire data collection |
| **3rd progress report** | Study of the library.(Field work) |
| **4th progress report** | Evaluating the collections of library |
| **5th progress report** | Data analysis |
| **6th Progress report** | Preparation of final report and submission |

## 11. TENTATIVE CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter I: Highlights the need and importance of the study objectives, hypothesis, scope &limitation

Chapter II: Reviews the literature on evaluation of collection.

Chapter III: Methodology.

Chapter IV: Deals with Quantitative Evaluation of the Collection.

Chapter V: Deals with Qualitative Evaluation of the Collection.

Chapter VI: Deals with use and user study. It also discusses the result of the analysis of the data collected through user's survey.

Chapter VII: Give the summary' of findings and recommendations. It also discusses the findings

The thesis ends with a list of bibliographical reference and appendices

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